WASHINGTON, April 26.-Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, who has been in Washington for some days on business before the supreme court, is deeply concerned over the probable results of the recent agitation in favor of the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He was in the senate at the time of the first of the recent legislation affecting silver was enacted, and remained a member until after the passage of the law of 1890 known as the Sher aman silver-purchasing act, and is therefore familiar with the motives and progress of it all. A reporter asked him what sentiment influenced congress to pass the law of 1873 demonetizing silver.

"That was very plain at the time," The answered. "For many years silver, save as a subsidiary currency, had been practically unknown in the United States. Without speaking by the official figures I should say that all told only about 8,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined, and at that time not one-half, nor one-quarter, of Wednesday with the dispute between them were in circulation. This fact, his country and Nicaragua. The Britand the tendency of the greatest manufacturing country in the world, England, to go to a single gold standard. led congress to the conclusion that it arising between the United States and was the best thing for us to do. All his government, and it is positively the people who are raising such a row over the law, and who were in the congress at the time, Senator Stewart and the rest, were in favor of it."

"The law of 1873, which demonetized silver, changed the unit of value to a gold dollar of 25 3-10 grains.

"Was it generally understood at that time, Mr. Edmunds, that the law was on the single gold standard in financial

"Certainly. All the nations with which we did business, or most of them, were going to the gold standard alone and the tendency of all trade pointed to that as the enevitable basis of values. Our fathers had started out with the double standard, which was all right as long as the relative value of the two metals remained unchanged. But prior to 1873 the congress had been compeled to change the ratio twice, I think, so that there was nothing permanent about it. At that date silver was worth something more than gold, upon the legal ratio of the two, and there was no objection then to making the latter the standard of value."

"Do you agree with Senator Allison that the adoption of the gold standard was a mistake?"

currency of the country. Until hu- of the United States. man nature shall have been reconstructed there will always be the struggle to discharge financial obligations at the least cost.

"Do you apprehend any serious results from the present agitation?" was

"Unless it be met by a campaign of information and intelligence, many people who do not take note of circumstances within their own observation and who do not know the history of all similar movements, will be led astray. Finding nothing to refute the asser tions made in the speeches and publications of the silver propaganda, those to that they are true. The duty of the patriot, especially the young patriot, Is to engage in this campaign. It can be conducted by means of school district meetings and by the issue of pamphlets-short, crisp, printed in large type, leaded so as to be easily read by lamplight. Once the people of the country-not the highly cultivated, but the ordinary men of average intelligence, and honest-become thor -oughly informed upon the subject, and there will be no danger that they will go wrong. It is in the lack of knowl-

edge that danger lies."
"I am not opposed to bimetallism, per se, if conducted upon the same basis that the fathers practiced it. Increase the amount of silver in the dolilar, or decrease that in the gold dol-ilar, so that they will approximate each other in value, and the objection will largely disappear. But the disadvan-tages of that are obvious—the shifting values would require almost continual values would require almost continua legislation to keep the dollars at a

## SECRETARY CARLISLE

Will Take a Hand in the Coming Campalga in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, April 26.-Various an nouncements have been made in Kentucky and elsewhere that Secretary Carlisle will participate in the Kentucky campaign. It is stated by Mr. Vansenden, the private secretary of Secretary Carlisle, that he will participate in the campaign, but not until after the state convention, which will be held the latter part of June. The secretary may, however, see fit to exercise his influence in a quiet way before the convention meets and close friends are not at all convinced that the secretary may not be induced to speak in the campaign before the meeting of the state convention.

Green Goods Men, Come to Grief. BUCKHANNON, W. Va., April 26 .-Farmer Jake Campbell came to town to buy green goods. He met C. D. taken to a room by Lewis.

Campbell gave up \$40 and was to get den for one. Suddenly Miller appeared and told Lewis to "come quick." Both

Campbell tumbled to the game and went to get the officers. Lewis was arrested but Miller ran and jumped into the river where weighted down by clothing he drowned. The body was

LARREWOOD, N. J., April 22.-The forces fire which originated from the burning of tallow in a hotel in the edars, about a mile from this place, continues to burn fiercely. It is estimated that \$75,000 worth of property has already been destroyed. Most of the damage has been done to standing

Forest fires have been burning or he outskirts of Toms river during the dast forty-eight hours, and much propen destroyed. The fires are gotting dangerously close to VineTHE BRITISH DEMAND.

finister Guiman Spends Several Hours with Secretary Gresham, but Receives No Encouragement—No More Talk About Standing by the Monroe Doctrine—Nica-ragus Will Probably Have to Pay the In-demnity De manded.

Washinston, April 26. - The Nicaraguan minister, Dr. Guzman, spent several hours at the state department in the early morning yesterday, hoping to obtain from Secretary Gresham some further information as to the atttude of this country. The president and his cabinet were in the meantime being photographed, and the secretary of war and secretary of the navy immediately afterwards started for Philadelphia.

In the afternoon Dr. Graman called again at the department, but saw the secretary only for a moment. What passed between the two gentlemen has not been divulged, but in reply to an inquiry last night Dr. Guzman simply said that the secretary had no information to impart, while he, the Nicaraguan minister, on the other hand, could advance no suggestion as to the outcome.

Some embarrassment has been caused to the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, by the connecting of his call upon Secretary Gresham ish ambassador is frequently compelled to visit the department in view of the numerous matters constantly stated that Sir Julian's call upon Secretary Gresham Wednesday had no reference to the current Nicaraguan incident.

The British minister to Central America has been at Managua for several weeks. He will remain there until the pending troubles have been adjusted. Whatever communication Lord intended to put the United States up- Kimberly desires to make to Nicaragua will be made through the medium of the British representative there, Mr.

Nothing can be obtained officially from the state department in regard to the present attitude of the United States in the Nicaragua affair. It is understood that the president is unalterably opposed to the giving out of any information as to matters which may be made the subject of more or less delicate diplomatic negotiation. The reticence which has been observed toward the American public, however, is not so carefully maintained with diplomatic officers of other governments, and thus much that would otherwise be a sealed book becomes matter of public information though these channels.

It is distinctly understood that the United States has taken the ground "I do not," answered the ex-senator that the dispute between Great Britwith considerable emphasis. "The ain and Nicaragua is one involving suggested. mistake lies in the fact that we have questions of national honor and dignity not stuck to it. The whole trouble in which the United States has no lies in the fact, which has always right to interpose. It is therefore inexisted and always will exist, that peo- ferred that should Nicaragua hold out ple are in debt. If there were no and British marines take possession of debts to pay there would never be a the Corinto customhouse this morning word said about the character of the no objection will be urged on the part

It is positive that no United States war vessel has been ordered to Corinto. The two American war ships reported in a Nicaragua cable dispatch as having been seen on their way to Corinto are mythical creations gro wing out of the feverish hopes of the Nicaraguan people of United States intervention. It is conceded even by friends of Nicaragua that no harm can come to Corinto or to the republic itself from a temporary occupation of Corinto by the British. It is believed that after a few days have elapsed and if the United States should fail to secure any extension of time or change in the mode of payment, as asked at Nicaragua's request, Nicaragua will then gracefully yield to the inevitable and come forward with the required indem-

The armored defense vessel Monterey, according to the information of the navy department, may have left Acapulco last night for Panama, in accordance with her itinerary, which provided that she should leave that port yesterday, and, after touching at such intermediate ports as desirable, should arrive at Panama not later than

May 7. A shipment of supplies will leave New York on the 30th inst. by steamer due at Colon on the same date. The shipment is made upon the representation of Capt. Higginson that he wished to receive the supplies at Panama on that date.

It is not known at the navy department just where the Monterey was to stop on her way to Panama, but it is expected that Capt. Higginson will not stop at a port unless he ascertains in advance whether he can secure additional coal or not. He could learn this from merchant steamers spoken at Acapulco.

There is no regular coaling place between Panama and Acapulco, although at times steamers' fuel in small quantities is obtainable at several of the Central American ports which can be entered by a vessel of the Monterey's draft, and Corinto is the most probable of these ports, the others being accessible only in fair weather. The navy department nor Capt. Higginson is "officially" aware of any complication at Corinto, or the hostile presence of a British fleet there: otherwise it would safely be assumed that the Monterey

## WILL GO SCOT FREE.

would avoid that port.

The Extradition of Rev. Jonathan Bell Will Not be Asked For. DETROIT. Mich., April 26.-The De-

troit authorities will not ask for the arrest of Rev. Jonathan Bell, of Primrose Villa, Rowley, Staffordshire, England, who sent Emily Hall to a lyingin hospital here last January, and where she died from the effects of a criminal operation. The prosecuting attorney, after sifting all the evidence. has come to the conclusion that he ask for the extradition.

Police Bills in the New York Legislature. ALBANY, N. Y., April 26 .- Assemblyman O'drady's New York city police reorganization bill, which is the same as Senator Lexow's, has passed the assembly by ayes, 86; nays, 22. The bill, as passed, does not contain any provision allowing appeals nor any

provision that a policeman shall not be tried on charges more than once.

EXIT WAS CUT OFF.

and the Poor Girls Working in McDos aid's Tobacco Factory Had to Jump from the Upper Floors, and Though None of Them Were Killed Outright or Burned to Death, a Dozen of Them Will Die While Many More Sustained Less Serious

MONTREAL, Can., April 25 .- Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening flames were discovered in McDonald's tobacco factory, the largest of its kind in Canada, covering several acres of ground on Ontario street, in Herlga, a suburb of this city, which started in the tower of the main building, made rapid progress, and in a short time the whole upper portion of the building was in flames. The place was crowded with employes, many of them girls who were finishing their day's work and preparing to leave for their homes.

Exit was cut off and many of the girls had to jump from the upper loors to save their lives. Ambulances were called and several girls were removed to the hospital badly injured. The firemen seemed powerless, and as the fire is still burning it looks as if the whole factory and adjacent property would be destroyed. The loss will reach \$750,000 and there is no insurance. The factory is the property of W. C. MacDonald, the tobacco king

of Canada. Eleven persons were brought to the hospitals to-night suffering from injuries sustained by jumping. The physicians in charge say that several of the number are likely to die before

The total loss will amount to about \$250,000. The fire was brought under control

morning.

about 1 o'clock. No one was killed outright or burned to death, but most of those named in the list of injured will die. A number of others, whose names could not be learned to-night, sustained less serious injuries.

#### ENGLISH CONCERN

For the Fate of the Ex-Queen of Hawali-Cases of British Subjects Under Investigation.

LONDON, April 26.-In the house of commons yesterday Sir Thomas Esmonde asked if Hawaii were under the protection of the United States, and if that government could not be approached with a view of obtaining proper treatment for ex-Queen Liliou-

Mr. Donald MacGregor said: "As l happen to know the lady, I join in this appeal in her behalf. She is imprisoned against the will of a large majority of her subjects."

Sir Edward Gray, under foreign secretary, said that Hawaii was not under the protection of the United States and therefore no such application could be made by England to the Washington government as had been

minericordiam could not be made to the United States.

Sir Edward Grey said that Hawaii not being under United States protection, which fact was recognized by England, no such appeal could be made to the American government. A number of British subjects had been arrested in Hawaii, however, for the part they took or were alleged to have taken in the recent insurrection. The men had complained to British authority of the hardships they were compelled to undergo in prison. Besides the men sentenced to imprisonment many British subjects had been tried by court-martial and subsequently induced to leave the country, under pressure, as they asserted. The protests of these men, he said, were being carefully con sidered by the foreign office, but it had not yet been decided whether the facts would justify the government in taking action.

## PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS

Granted to Two Lucky Prisoners and De

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The presilent yesterday granted pardons in the eases of Joe Blackburn, sentenced to twelve months in jail at Ardmore, I. T., in October last, for larceny, and L. A. Perry, convicted of perjury in Kansas and sentenced in March, 1893, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$100. In this case the pardon is granted to restore the convict to citizenship.

The applications for pardons in the cases of J. B. Davenport, convicted in Kansas of embezzling registered letters and sentenced to one year and six months in jail in July, 1894, and Domico Steriloa, convicted of passing counterfeit money and sentenced to five were denied.

## A GALLANT DEFENSE.

A Handful of Spanish Soldiers Suc Defend a Cuban Town.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 26.-One hundred insurgents under Raminez Lozo attacked Dos Caminos, eighteen or twenty miles from here, last Saturday. There were twenty-two Spanish soldiers in the town. They stood tostorming party until Lozo gave up the attack and beat a hasty retreat with his men. The insurgents lost seven killed and four wounded. Gen. Salcedo, commander-in-chief of

the troops in this province, has given medals to the twenty-two who defended the town. [Signed.] J. FRANK CLARK.

ARRIVAL OF SENOR DE LOME.

Spanish Minister to the United States, at

New York, April 26 .- The new Spanish minister to the United States. Senor Dupuy de Lome, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Palama from Havana. The new minister said that the excitement in Cuba was quieting down and that Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos, who is now visiting the disaffected districts, would in all likelihood succeed in quelling what would be unable to make a showing to little trouble there was left in the

#### handful of insurrectionists. GETTING UNDER WAY.

The Nicaragua Canal Engineer Board Or-

WASHINGTON, April 26.-The Nicaragua canal engineer board organized yesterday morning at the war department. No officers were elected, as Col. Ludlow, it is understood, will act as chairman and disbursing of-Assemblyman Lawson's New York ficer. The members of the board will city police magistrates' bill passed the arrange to go to New York to examsent te by a vote of 20 years to 13 nays, ine the plans, and hope to get away his wife to the bars pulled a revolver a party vote. Senator Bradley voting with the republicans in the affirmation will be to the bars pulled a revolver and shot her dead. Perkpile escaped, but a big mob is in pursuit, upondynehsion of a naval surgeon.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Fangible Signs of Improvement Noted at Last-Confidence Resumes the Throne so Long Usurped by Distrust-Fewer Indi-cations of Hesitation in the Productive Industries than in Speculative Prices—A Brighter Outlook.

NEW YORK, April 27.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued to-day, says: Neither the rising in speculative

narkets nor the steady gain in indus-tries has ceased, and it is wholesome that there are fewer signs of besitation in the productive industries than in speculative prices. Wage strikes grow more numerous and cause some trouble, and retail demand lags behind wholesales, and jobbing pur-chases behind production in some branches; but through many conflicting reports the fact shines out that the industries are gaining. It is less clear that railroads are increasing their earnings, or that over-production of cotton will be cured by the advance of 1% cents in price, or that cornering short sellers of wheat will help to make less the large surplus. But revival of activity in all these directions, if possible excessive in some, helps confidence to take the throne so long held by distrust.

Quite a number of works have adstrikes to compel an advance for some, but not for others, have grown much more numerous. Some shops are closing for want of orders, but a larger number are resuming work.

Prices of shoes and cotton goods are rising; wool and woolens are lower. It would be a distinctly unnatural movement, inviting only distrust, if it were sympathetic and with equal step in all branches. Doubt whether hides and whether leather would be held at higher prices hindered shoe manufacturers for a time, but now jobbers want to give more orders than manufacturers care to take who have their leather yet to buy. The hindrance is the advance in hides and leather, for while 71/4 to 10 cents more is paid for shoes, the present cost of hides is said to mean higher prices net for some kinds of leather. Shipments from Boston for the month have been 294,447 cases, against 284,615 in 1893.

Cotton mills are getting more money for goods, and have quite generally advanced wages. Consumption of northern spinners, at the maximum, would be, in eight months, 1,350,000 bales, but they have actually taken 1,950,000, and have a profit on 600,000 bales controlled of over \$4,000,000. The consumption is large, and advances seems to be warranted.

Wool has sold at the lowest price on record this week, 16 cents for Ohio XX, is an extraordinary element in the and 9 cents for this year's Texas, and cost. The oldest tunnel, Hoosac, cost offers to clear off stock before new \$379 a foot; Mount Cenis, next oldest, supplies come forward tempt manu- cost \$356 a foot, St. Gothard cost \$229 a facturers to purchase beyond present foot, and the most recent tunnel of needs. Sales of foreign 8,117,300 the four cost only \$154 a foct. All pounds in three weeks of April, four were in old settled countries, against 9,292,500 domestic, make the with abundant labor, and the very total 17,409,800, against 15,906,100 in great difference in cost per foot plain-1892, and less, of course, in 1803 and 1894.

The demand for dress goods continues large and improving, but un- ble to reduce the time and thus the certainty in men's wear continues cost. somewhat increased by numerous strikes. Colored flannels are 5 to 51/4 the work on the three great European per cen., lower. London bought about \$6,000,000

worth of stocks and bonds here this week, and prices average 80 cents higher for railroad and \$1.34 for trusts. But the coal roads again failed to agree, and the lowest prices of the year vails for that product. in earnings by Granger roads is very great, and the aggregate of all roads reporting in April is but 1.6 per cent. showing a gain of 2.3 per cent. over an unbroken wilderness. last year, and a loss of 13.9 from 1893. Higher prices for wheat, nearly 3 cents above last week, tend to check Atlantic exports, which, flour included, were only 1,868,873 bushels for the week, against 2,620,445 last year, though for the previous two weeks, about equal to last years'. .

Cotton touched 7 cents, receding to 6.93, and 9,321,306 bales came to sight last week, and British exports of goods were 120,000,000 yards less in the first quarter this year than last. With such facts, the rise does not help to lessen southern acreage.

Bank exchanges in April thus far average daily 11.6 per cent. more than last year, but 16.3 per cent. less than in 1893. Money is coming hither from years in the Erie penitentiary in 1893, the interior and a larger demand for commercial loans appears, especially from manufacturing towns in New England and from importers.

Imports last week were 37 per cent. larger than last year, and for the month 22.7 per cent, the increase being heavy in dry goods, while exports from New York were 8 per cent. smaller for the week and 4 per cent. for the month than last year. Foreign buying of stocks made exchanges easy, but government revenue gether and kept up a steady fire on the does not improve, falling \$10,000,000 behind exports in April thus far.

Failures for 18 days in April showed liabilities of \$5,975,592, of which \$2,632,-770 were of manufacturing and \$3,288,. 722 of trading concerns.

The failures for the week have been 230 in the United States against 179 last year.

#### JOSEPH H. CHOATE falks About the Rehearing of the

come Tax Case. New York, April 27.-Regarding the recent statement of Chief Justice Fuller on the rehearing of the income tax case, Joseph H. Choates says: "I understand that if Justice Jackson is well enough to sit all matters not yet decided in the case are to be argued. Certainly the entire case will not be

reopened, for parts of it are already Mr. Choate said that he "supposed" he would appear in the case.

A MOB IN PURSUIT

Of John Perkpile, Who Shot and Killed

His Wife in Jail at Lims, O.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27 .- A special to the Press from Lima, O., says: John Perkpile shot and killed his wife in Sidney at 11 a. m. Mrs. Perkpile was arrested, in company with several men, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. Perkpile called at the jail to pay her fine, and calling his wife to the bars pulled a revolver and shot her dead. Perkpile escaped, ing intent.

PITH AND POINT.

-Mistress (engaging new servant)"I hope you know your place." Brigitta
Brittledish-"Oh, yes, mum! I axed
your lasht gir-ril all about it."-Puck. -"De man dat comes roun' makin' de mos' noise," said Uncle Eben, "doan' ginerally hab 'nuf time lef' foh ter make anyt'ink else." — Washington

-The motorman was thinking how he might raise his station in life, when suddenly the trolley-wire fell on him he became a conductor, and stopped thinking .- Yale Record.

-"I know I'm cross at times, John, but if I had my life to live over again I should marry you just the same.' He—"I have my doubts about that, my dear."—Philadelphia Times. The daisy's dreaming in the dew.
The golden bees are seeing honey;
The skies above are just as blue
As is a fellow out of money.

-Atlanta Constitution. -"Our first impressions must readily slip our memories," said the teacher. "Oh, I know why!" shouted Johnny. "Well, why?" "Our first impression are slippers."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. -The lady arrives a little late at the

sewing circle. Servant-"Excuse me, madam, but I'd advise you to wait a vanced wages during the week, but few minutes. Just now they are talking about you!"-Humoristische Blat--Clara-"How under the sun did Edith happen to marry Mr. Awkward?' Dora-"He was the bane of her life at

> Weekly. -Mrs. Palmer-"Maria, where are the oyster crackers that I ordered?" Maria (the domestic jewel)-"Faith, mum, an' I have broke ivery wan of thim open an' divil of an oyster could I find in thim, an' I sint thim straight back."-Truth.

every ball'she attended, and I presume

she married him to keep him from

wanting to dance with him."-N. Y.

-"Only think," exclaimed Fender son, "of the many uses to which paper is now put!" "I know," replied Bass "I was at the theater the other night. leather makes many 10 to 18 cents and I was told it was all paper. And dearer, and 8 cents paid for western it was a fine, substantial-looking structure, too."-Boston Transcript.

-"I'll bet," remarked Mr. Jason to his wife, as they sat in the family circle at the play, "I'll bet from the looks of it that the dress that there woman in the box is wearin' is one of them elegant dresses one-half off we seed advertised in the papers."-Indianapolis Journal.

THE WORLD'S GREAT TUNNELS. The Cost of Construction Has Been Large ly Reduced.

In comparing the four great tur nels it is interesting to note that time ly marks the progress of science, because it was the invention and improvement in tools that made it possi-

To observe the differences between tunnels, built by government aid in old settled countries, it may be well to observe for a moment the work done on a comparatively small tunnel built far from civilization through the Cascade mountains on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. The mountain through which the tunnel was cut is 3,970 feet above the sea and the peak is 1,135 feet above the floor of the tunnel. To understand the magnitude and difficulty of this undertakbetter than last year's and 13.4 per ing it must be observed that the site cent. less than in 1893. In March of the tunnel, at the time the contract United States roads earned \$53,829,741, for its construction was signed, was

At the then existing terminus of rail connection everything, men, tents, food, horses, machinery, lumber, hospitals, and, in fact, the material of an army had to be transported over improvised roads eighty-two miles through snow and mud to the east portal of the tunnel and eighty-seven miles to the west portal. Six months passed before all the machinery was on the spot. Rivers had to be turned aside, bridges built, camps established and men and horses collected, fed, housed, and cared for nearly 100 miles from a locomotive. The tunnel is 161/4 feet wide and 22 feet high, and the entire distance, 8,950 feet, was bored through the mountain in twenty-two months, the rate of progress with the power drills being 413 feet a month and the cost of the completed tunnel was only \$113 per foot, and the entire work was completed in twenty-eight months from the signing of the contract in New York city.-Chautau quan.

## WHERE IT STARTED.

The Servant Was Not Going to Let the Family Get Left.

A society dame who is not just now financially in a condition to consider a European trip has recently been much puzzled, amused and even annoyed by a rumor that she expected to spend the coming summer abroad. So often has she been asked about her plans and so frequently questioned concerning the time of her departure, etc., that she became desperate on the subject and made a determined effort to chase last year, and 37 in Canada, against 26 the report to its lair and throttle it. After long pursuit, she discovered another woman who had been told by another woman that her servant had the information directly from Mrs. Society Dame's servant. So the disturbed lady entered the kitchen and interviewed Margaret.

"Margaret, did you tell Mrs. Beverly's Becky that we were going to Europe this summer?" "Yes'm," answered the unpertubed

Margaret. "Why, Margaret, what on earth did you do that for? You never heard us even talk about such a trip.

"No'm," explained the beaming Irish girl, "but that blatherin' Becky is allers a-tellin' uv their fine doin's an' goin' to have me folks git left; so tole um ye wuz goin' to stay a yearan' take me along wid yer fer com pany."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

"And you saw Niagara?"

"And did you not consider it wonde

ful?" "Not so very. The water simply fel over the rocks. If it were the other way, now, and the water climbed then it would have been quite marvelous. -Harper's Bazar.

Not One in a Thousand can say "Yes."

functions of the system in perfect newed strength and vigor." FRANK working order. Hood's Sarsaparilla O. Pisacz, South Londonderry, Vt. purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and in this way is a defense against disease.

Blood Poisoned.

son read so much about Hood's Sarsa- Howard Darby, Salineville, Ohio. parilla he urged me to try it. I did so, N. B. If you decide to take Hood's and to my great joy in a short time do not be induced to buy any other.

The human body is fertile soil for disease germs, but the man whose blood is pure has nothing to fear, because pure, rich blood will keep all the I now feel as well as ever and enjoy refused.

Running Sores.

"I have been troubled with running sores on my hip for years. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in September, "When I was 18 a bad fever sore and have not been troubled with runcame on my right leg. After a time it ning sores since January. I never felt healed, but 21 years later, last winter, better in my life. I weighed 93 pounds it broke out again terribly sore, and when I commenced taking Hood's Sarmany said it would never heal up. My saparilla and I now weigh 132 pounds."

# Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.



ARMY AND NAVY.

ALL officers in the Austro-Hungarian cavalry must hereafter learn telegra-

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210. Some of the ocean steamers are constructed that they can be converted into armed cruisers in thirty hours.

PRESIDENT FAURE of France, to the great joy of the troops, has decided to take part in the maneuvers next September. He has already rented a house in the neighborhood. GEN. J. E. B. STUART, the dashing confederate cavalry leader, is to have

a suitable monument erected to his

memory. The Richmond city council

has appropriated \$10,700 for the purchase of a site. MRS. NANCY SMITH, who died recent ly at Spring Hill, Mass., was a pensioner of the revolutionary war. Her father served all through that struggle

war of 1812. GEN. SOMMER. commanding an Aus trian brigade in Bosnia, has been experimenting successfully with dogs for war purposes. A hundred and fifty dogs have been taught to carry the mails into the mountains to distances that occupy them two or three hours. ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM FANSHAWE

MARTIN, BART., G. C. B., who died recently at ninety-four, was the senior officer in the English navy. He entered the navy in 1813, and was a midshipman on one of the vessels blockading the Scheldt when the bottle of Waterloo was fought. MAJ. MOSES AUSTIN BRYAN, who died recently at Brenham, Tex., at the age of seventy-seven, was a veteran of

the capture of the Mexican general at the battle of San Jacinto.

the Texas war of independence, and was present at the meeting between

Gen. Houston and Santa Anna after

THE WORK-A-DAY WORLD. Oven twelve thousand girls of Ireland are engaged in the manufacture of

THE first crop of tea grown in Natal was in the year 1881. To-day Natal tea is common.

It is claimed that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world. In 1893 12,132,811 bushels of buck- heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, wheat were raised, ground into meal and made into cakes, to be duly served sick headache, bad taste in the with butter.

THE Forth goods station. Newcastleon-Tyne, is the largest in Great Britain On an average, 2,500 trucks are loaded and unloaded there daily.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy. Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleanable and fevere

ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given attisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substances.

svery objectionable substancer
Syrup of Fign is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Fign, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if othered.



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